

## NO WARS IN FUTURE IS CHURCH SLOGAN

Peace Union Prepares for Great Campaign to Prevent Strife of Nations.

### WILL PETITION CONGRESS

Workers of the Church Peace Union are getting ready for a campaign throughout the country against war in the future. The campaign will be known as the Flying Squadron and, starting from New York and Philadelphia, they will hold mass meetings in all of the cities and towns within a radius of a hundred miles.

The announcement of the campaign came from the headquarters of the union, which is the \$2,000,000 foundation established last year by Andrew Carnegie to promote the cause of peace through church organizations. Bishop Greer is the president.

### Petition to Be Sent to Congress

Uppmost in the work of the campaign will be the getting of signatures to a petition to be sent to President Wilson and Congress, among other things, for the reduction of armaments of all nations as rapidly as possible, though "not ignoring the needs of national security and defense while such reduction is being made." This petition, with its clause recognizing the need of national security until nations are ready to agree to disarmament, will be circulated at church services at which ministers will take as the keynote their address on the point that the churches in the past have failed to emphasize the cause of peace and that their supreme duty in the future lies in this direction.

Planned by the Carnegie union, the campaign will have the cooperation of the World Alliance of the Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, an organization which represents officially all of the principal Protestant bodies in the United States. It is expected that several thousand ministers of all denominations will take part in the campaign.

In addition to the reduction of armaments the petition proposes: "The scientific study of the causes of war and the means of preventing it; the submission of international disputes to a world court to be established by joint action of the nations or to some duly constituted international tribunal; the promotion of international friendship and maintenance of peace; comprehensive immigration legislation and Federal protection of aliens; and the promotion of a more adequate Oriental policy."

### Will Direct Campaign

The details of the campaign, it was announced, are in the hands of the Rev. E. E. Whitworth Shumaker and the Rev. S. Byron Hersey.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, chairman of the executive committee of the Church Peace Union, attacked yesterday the theories of the advocates of national preparedness. In a sermon from his own pulpit at the Broadway Tabernacle on the subject, "Our Weapons," he said that any man in America of average intelligence who could get into military preparedness was a failure as a preventive of war should not be entrusted with power that affected the nation's destiny.

But he struck at the arguments in favor of peace at any price and denied the charge that the Christian Church was neutral in the struggle. He said the chief business of Christians was to fight. His sermon was one of the most military of any yet delivered in a New York church, and it attracted a large audience, while it ridiculed howitzers, aeroplanes and submarines.

### WOUNDED, HE CATCHES THIEF.

Mail Carrier, With Arm in Shreds, Hunts Gun on Wall.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 19.—With his right arm in shreds from the elbow, James Middlebrook, a Wilton mail carrier, this afternoon held at bay Richard Taylor, a horse thief and house breaker, until members of the Wilton constabulary arrested the man.

Middlebrook had been pressed into service when a posse traced Taylor into thick woods. He was armed with a double barrel shotgun with which he was not familiar. In some way one barrel was discharged and blew off Middlebrook's right arm. At the same instant almost he spied Taylor, and putting the gun on a stone wall as a rest ordered the desperado to surrender.

### TO "SLEEP IT OFF" IN A COFFIN.

Atlantic City Mayor Says It Beats a Turkish Bath.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mayor Riddle has ordered a coffin to be sent instead of going to a Turkish bath after a banquet, so as to be ready for his official duties in the morning. Talking of the experience, he said: "When a fellow gets out with the boys and kind of gets by his limit he should have something to remind him of it the next morning. I'm going to have this coffin made and placed in my apartment. When I get home after 1 o'clock in the morning from some banquet or the like it will be my sleeping place."

### GOING BLIND, KILLS HIMSELF.

Hotel Keeper's Troubles Added To by Death of Wife.

WESTBURY, N. J., Sept. 19.—Fearing that he was going blind and despondent over the loss of his wife about a year ago, Allen Morrison, 55 years of age, a hotel keeper of this place, ended his life early today by shooting himself in the forehead.

Morrison up to about three years ago, when he opened up the hotel on Union avenue, was superintendent of the large estate of E. L. Morgan and previous to that had been an employee of the estate of ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon.

### CHANGES HIS GERMAN NAME.

The Belgian, Mr. Schauermaun Is to Be Sherman.

Hereafter Conrad Schauermaun of 251 West 130th street, and his two sons, Walter and August, will be known as Sherman instead of Schauermaun. War and business have brought about the change.

In their petition the father and sons state they manufacture fuses and deal mostly with Belgians. Since the name Schauermaun was taken by the German government, they say, they have been handicapped there greatly. The Belgians will have no business relations with any one who is German or has a name of German extraction.

### WILL BURN HOUSE TO SAVE \$5.

High Cost of Permit to Tear Down Structure Inspires Idea.

BROOKLYN, N. J., Sept. 19.—At a national convention of 19 at the triangular plot of ground at Bloomfield avenue and Grove street may be burned tomorrow.

The property was sold by the George Dodd trust to a large manufacturing concern in New York, which intends to erect a concrete building on the ground.

As building inspector Charles A. Vennor said that it is not fair to require the present structure to cost \$5 a representative of the New York concern said that the building would be burned down.

As there is nothing in the building ordinance to prevent the burning of a structure, Eric Cook, Koeber said he would burn the structure, but warned against injury to shade trees. As all of the nearby trees except one are on the land bought by the concern it was decided to burn the building to-morrow.

## TRADE PROBLEMS COMING WHEN EUROPE'S WAR ENDS

National City Bank's "Americus" Sees Difficulties Due to Advanced Wages and High Cost of Raw Material Resulting From Munitions Orders.

Far sighted manufacturers are already looking ahead to the time when the end of the war will bring them face to face with the necessity of reorganizing American industry to meet European competition, says an article in the *Americus*, published by the National City Bank.

This reorganization will be hampered by the steady upward trend of the cost of labor and raw material, due to the artificial stimulus of war orders.

These are the two chief factors that enter into the situation. The increased cost of materials has been felt in lines not directly connected with the manufacture of munitions and the tremendous increase in wages of men and women engaged in the making of munitions has drawn from their ordinary occupations many thousands of workers.

Some manufacturers have had to meet the offers of munitions makers in order to keep their organizations intact and those who could not have faced the problem of decreased industrial efficiency.

With the season of increased munition and industrial activity manufacturers feel that there may be a more general tendency to increase wages above the normal level, which will make it difficult to get the cost of production down to a point where it will be possible to compete with Europe. One manufacturer is quoted as saying:

"If wages go up it will be next to impossible to get them down again at the end of the war."

### Coming Problem Seen.

To meet these conditions manufacturers and labor must have been cooperating with a view to preparing for the readjustment which both sides feel must come later.

Even the makers of munitions have recognized the problem that will confront the country at the end of the war and the general policy has been to put the industry on a normal basis. In the case of munitions makers, this has been done by the payment of bonus and special payments, to make the employee feel that he is sharing in the extraordinary profits of war. Without any alteration in the basic conditions of wages another factor enters into the situation, however, and the article goes on to say:

"The disorganization arising out of the attractive force of war orders is not confined to manufacturing and the labor forces. A leading trade publication sounds the warning that too many concerns have been so absorbed in war work as to neglect old customers and thus lose business that they will need before long. The United States manufacturer has been criticized because he will not cultivate foreign sales while domestic demand is good. Now he is chided because he forgets his established domestic business in the excitement over the profits of a temporary industry."

### Labor Leaders Join in Action.

"As said before, the movement for intelligent handling of it has taken on the appearance of an approach to general organization. Through several associations, a general movement has been set on foot to pursue a policy of resistance to the war. In the National Association of the Metal Trades, the manufacturers who are not labor leaders join in action."

### DYESTUFF EXHIBITS ON VIEW THIS WEEK

National Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace.

Even in connection with the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace this week a meeting of the technical section of the American Paper and Pulp Association will be held in the Palace's lecture room on Thursday.

One of the most important features of the meeting will be the discussion by L. P. Stone, president of the National Anthracite and Chemical Company, of the prospects for relieving the scarcity of dyestuffs necessary for use in the paper industry.

Other papers by members will be "Some Experience in Refining Ground Wood Slivers" by D. L. Bellinger; "A Method of Balancing the Power and Installation Costs in an Electrolytic Bleach Plant" by E. G. Wheeler; "The Relation of Ink and Paper in Half-tone Printing" by H. E. Carruth; "The Finishing of Pulp in Soda Pulps" by W. C. Cook; "The Possibilities of Accurate Determinations of Ground Wood in Paper" by E. C. Cline; "Work of the German Association of Cellulose and Paper Chemists" by H. P. Oermann; and "Suggestions for the Adoption of Standard Tests and Processes" by Dr. Otto Kress.

The most interesting feature of the several hundred exhibits will be the remarkable progress made in the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country. Dr. T. H. Norton, representing the United States government, who has been investigating the dyestuff field, will demonstrate the success attained along these lines and make known the success of manufacturers in freeing America from the embargo established by the British, which shuts out the German products.

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making war materials have sought and obtained the cooperation of the others. There is no friction between the manufacturers. In fact, some of the men who are giving most assistance are munitions makers. As regards the war problem, a very wise attitude has generally been assumed by employers, so that national labor leaders are able to join with them in the most important matters of policy.

"The United States manufacturer is not going to be permitted to forget that national industry cannot get away from economic conditions. Germany may mobilize without running serious chances. The subject is being discussed everywhere. A man who occupies a particularly important position in the munitions industry is a closely working group of large manufacturers says:

"Industry in this country is going to be the loser if war continues to the end of the war. We must get ready. It seemed certain when the war began that it would end with Europe badly crippled and unable to offer competition for years. Europe has surprised us already. It now looks as if the nations might come back very quickly and with no concessions Germany may mobilize for a trade war in a surprisingly short time. If it is thought best to do so, we will certainly put her industries immediately on a war basis. We will do this, permitting no emigration of workers, making it treason to hinder in any way the national conduct of manufacture and war. Europe's labor forces may be somewhat reduced, but they will go back to the factories vigorously and well disciplined. They will put up a fight from the beginning."

### Should Be Prepared.

"This man is confident that United States industry will be ready for the competition. He is in the line of the preparation for it, says that the situation is being handled with rare intelligence and that manufacturers are not in a hurry to get back to normal. Although he is busy with munitions, he has not been active in the campaign for expansion of export trade, he says that the United States must make its foreign markets will be of great help because some of them are sure to persist."

"There is nothing gained by alarmist predictions, but we should be prepared. A conservative ex-President of the United States is said to believe that if the first protocols of peace are not of important importance, Europe will take the position of a victor. He is expected, however, to devote years of his life to reconstruction, borrowing of us to do so. Another sees immediate worldwide liquidation of whatever Europe has to sell at sacrifice prices. On the one hand wages and the cost of living are higher in England; on the other France is giving special vocational training to her young men. Germany's campaign of commercial mobilization after the war is not yet announced."

"The profits of our war orders are being widely distributed and if rightly used can help strengthen national industry for the worldwide commercial struggle that is going on throughout the country. The manufacturers have taken the time to study the situation, with the general series of strikes which are now of daily occurrence in the largest machine shops of the country."

### KEPPLER IN SINGER ROW.

Will Lead Machinists if Walkout Comes Today.

The impending strike of 8,000 workers in the Singer machine shops at Elizabeth today will be conducted under the auspices of the International Association of Machinists. It is expected, however, that the strike will be called off by the association.

Vice-President J. J. Keppler of the machinists said yesterday: "The eight day strike movement which is now going on throughout the country is not confined to the machinists alone. The machinists have taken the time to study the situation, with the general series of strikes which are now of daily occurrence in the largest machine shops of the country."

### Three More Rayonene Plants Grant Eight Hour Day.

Three more Rayonene plants have followed the example of the Standard and Tidewater Oil companies in granting their employees an eight hour workday. They are the Rayonene Chemical Company, Bergen Port Sulphur Company and Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company.

### SPY CAUSED HOLOCAUST.

Employed Ruse to Blow Up Russian Munitions Factory.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs: "The explosion in the Okhta munitions factory at Petrograd, which killed an immense number of workers, was caused by one of the head workers, who was a German. He left his house, which was in the plant, telling his housekeeper that if he had not returned within a given time, she would indicate that he had been shown out of Russia, as most other Germans had been. In that event he told her to call a fellow worker by the name of 'John' and pressed the button. The explosion followed."

### NEWARK DOCTOR DROWNED.

Motor Boat Overturns—Two Companions Rescued.

SANIT HOOK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Dr. George F. M. Lamont of 224 Babcock Parkway, Newark, was drowned off the Hook today when a motor boat was capsized in a heavy sea and three persons were thrown in the water.

The other two were rescued by life savers from the Shark River life saving station. The doctor, Dr. Miller of Orange, and Charles Grant, a negro, of Newark.

The boat was heading for Newark from the Shark River with a small boat in tow. Suddenly they ran into a heavy sea, and seeing the danger started for shore, but the boat overturned before they had made much headway. Miller and Grant came up near the boat and held on, but Dr. Lamont was carried away by the strong tide. His body was recovered.

### OTTO KLING

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### FELIX O'DAY

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

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## MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE DIRECT TO BORROWERS

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.  
RICHARD M. MURD, President  
Capital, Surplus & Pr. \$9,000,000  
50 Liberty St., N.Y. 134 Montague St., Bkn.

## LONGSHORE STRIKES TO END, SAYS BUTLER

Union Leader to Take Up Freight Handlers' Trouble To-day.

### NO NEED OF WALKOUTS

President Richard J. Butler of the Greater New York District Council of the International Association of Longshoremen said yesterday that he will confer to-day with the representatives of the longshoremen's union and the freight handlers' union in an effort to settle the strike of 700 freight handlers on Pier 15, East River, and will also attempt to settle all other strikes.

"I am going to try and settle all strikes of longshoremen and will do my best to avert all threatened walkouts," said Butler. "None of the strikes which have taken place so far have been sanctioned by the International Association."

"I am sending out a general appeal to the longshore workers of this city and vicinity to refrain from strikes until they have first appealed to the union. The International Association now stands ready to arbitrate all differences between the freight handlers and their employees and is pursuing this policy so that its claims for the organization of 20,000 freight handlers in this city may be facilitated."

"We have already gained an agreement for two years from the steamship companies for 17,000 of our members in this city and if we can effect a similar agreement between the railroad companies and their 20,000 freight handlers we shall do so."

"I am now preparing the resolutions on this subject which I will submit to the San Francisco convention which will soon be held."

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